Terms of Reference and Scope of Services

Afghanistan Energy Study

Activity 3: household and Enterprise Energy Diaries

**Background**

1. With a GNI per capita of US$570 (2012 World Bank estimates), Afghanistan is the lowest income country in South Asia and emerging from over three decades of conflict. It remains an extremely fragile state and faces enormous development challenges, including high levels of poverty (36 percent[[1]](#footnote-1)) and unemployment (8 percent[[2]](#footnote-2)). Despite the ongoing conflict and insecurity, there have been some significant advances in institutional strengthening and rapid economic growth of 12 percent on average during 2003-2014[[3]](#footnote-3), driven in large measure by huge foreign aid flows of close to US$16 billion per annum. With foreign aid set to decline from 2014 with the withdrawal of international forces and the labor force expanding by about 300,000 per year, the Afghan economy urgently needs to find ways to sustainably accelerate broad-based growth in the medium term - implying, inter alia, adequate and stable electricity supply to meet expanding demand. Even under reasonably optimistic scenarios, growth in Afghanistan is projected to fall from a 10-year average of over 9 percent to between 5 and 6 percent over 2011–18. Additionally, unemployment, already at 8 percent in 2009–10, is projected to rise further, with potentially destabilizing effects. In this context, Afghanistan is actively seeking ways to accelerate growth through increased private and public investment, with a particular focus on addressing the country’s severe infrastructure bottlenecks.
2. According to Afghanistan’s National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA, 2013-14) an average of 30 percent of Afghans currently has access to electricity as compared to 6 percent in 2002. The grid connectivity for rural areas (where more than 77 percent of Afghans live) is particularly bad at less than 11 percent (see table below). Despite the gains in urban areas and some advancements in rural electrification through on-grid connections and through promotion of community level micro hydropower and solar systems, significant knowledge gaps about the economic, financial and welfare benefits still exist. Issues still persist around implementation capacity of the responsible line-ministries, reliability of electricity supply, outreach mechanisms to rural or remote areas, cost recovery from users and operations and maintenance (O&M).

**Table 1: Electricity Supply by Type of Generation**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Electricity supply by type of generation** | **National** | **Rural** | **Urban** |
| Access to electricity |  |  |  |
| Yes | 89.0 | 85.9 | 98.6 |
| No | 11.0 | 14.1 | 1.4 |
| Source of Electricity |  |  |  |
| Grid | 29.7 | 10.9 | 88.8 |
| Government Generator | 0.7 | 0.2 | 2.2 |
| Private Generator - Engine | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Private Generator - Hydro | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.1 |
| Community Generator - Engine | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Community Generator - Hydro | 7.4 | 9.7 | 0.1 |
| Solar | 46.4 | 57.9 | 10.2 |
| Wind | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Battery | 11.6 | 14.3 | 3.3 |

Source: NRVA 2013-2014

1. Electrification across Afghanistan is quite heterogeneous across the country’s 34 provinces (or “wilayat”). Access to electricity and potential for electrification vary widely across provinces. The table below groups the provinces into areas characterized by differences in electrification.

**Table 2: Electrification Characteristics across Provinces**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Electrification rates | Provinces | Population[[4]](#footnote-4) (in Thousand) | Electrification Profile | Provinces with best levels of security[[5]](#footnote-5) |
| 1. Highest | 5 provinces: Kabul, Herat, Balkh, Kandahar, Kunduz | **Total: 9080.3**  Kabul (3950.3)  Herat (1780)  Balkh (1245.1)  Kandahar (1151.1)  Kunduz (953.8) | Provinces that are projected to reach a load of more than 100 MW by 2032, and taken together account for 60% of total peak demand in Afghanistan (Masterplan 2013) | Kabul, Balkh, Herat |
| 2. Expected to grow | 12 provinces: Badakhashan, Baghlan, Faryab, Helmand, Jowzjan, Laghman, Nangarhar, Parwan Samangan, Sar-e-Pol, Takhar, and Wardak. | **Total: 8536.2**  Badakhashan (904.7)  Baghlan (863.7)  Faryab (482.4)  Helmand (879.5)  Jowzjan (512.1)  Laghman (424.1)  Nangarhar (1436)  Parwan (631.6)  Samangan (368.8)  Sar-e-Pol (532)  Takhar (933.7)  Wardak (567.6) | Together with the 5 provinces mentioned above, these provinces are seen as those where network expansion will be possible and necessary from the demand point of view in the short-term (up to 2020) | Samangan |
| 3. Connection to the grid possible | 13 provinces: Badghis, Bamyan, Ghazni, Ghor, Kapisa, Khost, Kunar, Logar, Paktia, Paktika Panjshir, Uruzgan, and Zabul | **Total: 6199.6**  Badghis (471.9)  Bamyan (425.5)  Ghazni (1168.8)  Ghor (657.2)  Kapisa (419.8)  Khost (546.8)  Kunar (428.8)  Logar (373.1)  Paktia (525)  Paktika (413.8)  Panjshir (146.1)  Uruzgan (333.5)  Zabul (289.3) | These provinces are expected to be connected to the electricity grid post 2020. | Bamyan |
| 4. Connected to Iran | Nimruz | **Total: 156.6** | Nimruz is too far from the Afghan grid and already connected to the Iranian grid. |  |
| 5. Off-grid solutions | Nuristan, Daykundi, Fayab | **Total: 1527.4**  Nuristan (140.9)  Daykundi (438.5)  Fayab (948) | These provinces are not densely populated and decentralized power supply solutions are recommended for these provinces. | Daykundi |

1. The Government of Afghanistan’s electrification policy is guided by Afghanistan’s National Energy Supply Program (2012). This program proposes as follows: “NESP proposes a long term plan (5-10 years) to enhance installed capacity (mainly hydropower) by 1000 MW, provide 1.3 million new electricity connections and enhance energy import capacity from neighboring countries. In the renewable energy and energy efficiency sector the goals are to reduce technical losses to (~) 12 percent (from the current loss rate of 14.7 percent), reduce commercial losses to (~) 13 percent (from the current loss rate of 28.3 percent), enhance rural energy access by forging partnerships with private sectors, deploy 50 MW of wind power and invest in energy efficiency awareness campaigns. However, a concerted effort towards meetings these goal is lacking. The reasons a multifold, but most importantly include lack of capacity to break down the broader targets into actionable milestones.
2. The **Afghanistan Energy Study** aims help remedy this situation by helping to develop a holistic understanding of the gaps and prospects in the energy sector that will inform investments that aim to increase accessibility to affordable and sustainable energy. The study will therefore focus on a select number of key areas that will collectively provide both the Government of Afghanistan, the World Bank and other donors a comprehensive understanding of the opportunities, lessons learnt, constraints, and capacity building needs in the sector, as well as provide suitable recommendations. Efforts during the study period will also be made to build and share global experiences with the relevant line ministries through knowledge exchange. This is a five part series of complimentary assessments and surveys that will provide a comprehensive understanding of the sector, to inform future investments and policy recommendations. The duration of the overall study is expected to be 3 years, with the first year already concluded. The activities are:

Activity 1: Transactions Advisory and Knowledge Sharing

Activity 2: Financial, Economic and Community Modality Assessment

**Activity 3: Household and Enterprise Energy Diaries**

Activity 4: Development of a Least-Cost Electrification Plan

Activity 5: Institutional Assessment and Development

**Objective**

1. As part of the Afghanistan Energy Study, the Bank proposes to undertake a comprehensive household and enterprise survey, whose main objective would be to assess energy consumption patterns of various fuels by rural and peri-urban households, community institutions and small scale enterprises and the financial implications and opportunities for scaling up energy services provision to the same. The survey tools to be used for collecting information from households, community institutions and small enterprises will be different – while traditional surveys will be used to gather information on community institutions and enterprises as well as demographic and socio-economic characteristics of households, a Diary method will be used to gather energy consumption and expenditure related information from households. Among the data to be sought would be energy consumption and expenditure, ownership of appliances, socio-economic characteristics of households, dependence and usage of renewable energy, attitudes towards electricity, and gender-segregated energy needs of households, enterprises and communities. The overall survey is intended to provide information which could be used to derive the quantity of energy usage as well as willingness to pay, which in turn would support the evaluation of investments in energy supply. Data to be gathered from enterprises are intended to discover major sources of economic growth in rural and peri-urban areas, and how energy access plays a pivotal role for them. The data also are also expected to be useful for studies of the impact of energy usage patterns on health and well-being, as well as gender-related implications of fuel procurement.
2. Information collected through the surveys will capture seasonal variations, which can then be used to derive the quantum of energy usage as well as willingness to pay, based on actual rather than recalled current household expenditures on various forms of energy.

1. For gathering information from small scale enterprises and community institutions, as well as for gathering basic information on households, traditional survey methods will be used.

**Scope of the Assignment**

1. The proposed assignment will be carried out in two phases. In Phase I, the survey will be piloted in the one of the provinces listed under each categories in table 2, amounting to 5 provinces in total. The provinces covered by the CASA-100 transmission line are thereby to be prioritized. These provinces are Kunduz, Baghlan, Panjshir, Kapisa, Parwan, Kabul and Nangarhar. All of these provinces are spread across categories 1, 2, or 3 in terms of level of electrification. In order to include provinces from the other two categories of electrification, 2 other provinces that are not located along the CASA line routing will have to be included. A possible set of provinces to be included in the pilot phase is: Kabul, Baghlan, Panjshir, Nimruz, and Daykundi. The consultant needs to confirm the selection of provinces for the pilot phase with the World Bank team closer to the time during which the survey is to be conducted. In a subsequent phase, the survey will be scaled up to other provinces, to be identified by MEW and MRRD based on their energy services expansion priorities.
2. The main tasks of the assignment will be:
3. **Design Survey Methodology** – In consultation with experts from the World Bank Task Team and the Afghanistan Poverty Team, the Consultant Team will finalize the survey methodology. Three types of survey instruments will be developed for the comprehensive survey.
   1. **A one-time settlement survey and household profiling**

For the **settlement[[6]](#footnote-6)** profiling a simple questionnaire will be used. This should include information on area characteristics such as groups, ethnicities and tribes; approximate number of households; income sources; education levels; female-headed households; presence or absence of mosques, number of educational institutes (primary, secondary, tertiary, college etc.); number of health centers (primary health centers, hospitals etc.); paved roads, public parks, bazaars, link to the electrical grid, and water sources; and distance from the district center. In addition, the questionnaire would gather information on productive activities in the settlement, quality and hours of electricity supply and aspirations in presence of higher access to quality electricity. This data is crucial to give context to the household level and commercial establishment information that will be gathered subsequently. Before embarking on the Household Diary exercise, the Consultant/Firm will undertake a one-time survey of households to gather information on household characteristics and overall living conditions. Questions for this survey will be aligned with the SE4All questionnaire (Annex I). The information gathered through this one time survey will also be used to identify various sampling strata (based on consumer type) for the Household Diary. This survey would help gather information on:

* + - * Household demography
        + Age, Sex, Educational Qualification, Skill level, Occupation of head of household and other members
        + Overall decision making responsibility in household (male/female)
      * Living conditions
        + Physical characteristics and ownership patterns of dwellings
        + Household access to basic services (water, sanitation, electricity etc.)
        + Responsibility pattern in households regarding collection of fuel, cooking, buying and ownership of energy assets, payment of electricity bills
  + Health implications of indoor heating and cooking with biomass and awareness about the same
    - * Economic status (income and expenditure)[[7]](#footnote-7)
        + Overall income and expenditure pattern in household (on food and non-food items, consumer durables, health and education etc.)
* Electricity access
  + Source of supply
  + Quality and reliability of supply and coping mechanisms
  + Ownership of appliances (heating, cooking, others)
  + Aspiration, market availability and affordability of clean and modern heating and cooking energy solutions
  + Energy related decision making responsibility in household (male/female)
  1. **Household Diary**

For the **household** survey, a new approach is suggested – namely helping respondents to prepare an “energy diary”, as a tool for understanding the gender and income-segregated energy needs and usage of households and communities. This is a clear deviation from typical surveys that rely on the “recall method” where households in the sample are asked to remember and report their energy usage and expenditures in the past month or year. Information collected will capture seasonal variations by collecting at least twelve months of data through the diaries, which can then be used to derive the quantum of energy usage as well as demonstrated willingness to pay, based on actual rather than recalled current household expenditures on various forms of energy.

It is understood that keeping a diary for households lacking literacy would be a challenge. Afghanistan’s average literacy rate of 38% puts the country among the bottom ten in the world. Literacy rates of those of working age for the provinces targeted for this survey range from 33% to 56%. The Consultant should propose how literacy issues are to be dealt with as part of the diaries. A possibility could be the use of diaries based on pictograms/pictures.[[8]](#footnote-8)

Data collected through the Household Diary would cover information on:

* Energy consumption and expenditure (on lighting, cooking, heating, transport, others)
  + Cost and consumption of off and on grid electricity services and willingness-to-pay for enhanced services
  + Household expenditure on electricity (by generation type) and other energy services,
  + Quantity and amount of household expenditure spent on fuel purchases,
  + Sources of refills,

Validation of energy diary methodology through focus group discussions (FGDs) (including for women headed households) should be undertaken before undertaking the energy diary surveys, including the pilot phase. The purpose of the FGDs would be to enhance both the quality and quantity of reporting under the energy diaries. In this context it should be noted that the “diary method” is often criticized for under-reporting. In addition, FGDs should be targeted to provide insights into aspirations for additional energy appliances and the likelihood with which these are to be purchased in the near future. This is a useful input for the demand growth forecast.

A key component of the Energy Diary exercise will be blending of audio, video and ICT tools in the data collection structure. While audio records can be used during FGDs, video/photographs can be used as anecdotes. For the sample covering urban areas ICT methods like mobile texting and emails as reminders can be utilized. Use of multiple data collection technique will also allow for triangulation of the data and reduce data gaps and errors. In rural areas use of ICT tools may need to be discussed when used as survey instruments with households, as there is a fear of these devices since they are being linked to bombs and rocket attacks.

The Consultant/Firm will also be expected to construct a panel data set whereby the initial respondents who are assisted to provide twelve months of information through an energy diary, would be individually identified and revisited to repeat the exercise, in order to monitor changes in their energy use patterns;[[9]](#footnote-9) document household income growth, if any, from productive uses of energy; and record any improved health and education status and safety issues of women and children; etc.

* 1. **Enterprise and Institutions’ Survey**

For the enterprise survey databases on commercial businesses and significant community institutions will be reviewed for suitability of identifying appropriate samples for the diaries to be collected at enterprise level. The main source of information on registered small and medium enterprises (SMEs) is the Ministry of Commerce and Industries. Information on unregistered SMEs is with the provincial government. Other major sources for enterprise data: (i) the World Bank Group Enterprise Survey;[[10]](#footnote-10) and (ii) the database of communities and businesses held by MRRD. Additional data is to be collected during the settlement profiling survey to understand productive energy load at the settlement level.

Data from Ministry of Commerce and Industries show that around 10,984 enterprises have been registered in Afghanistan where approximately 0.2 million people are employed. 50.8 % of these registered enterprises are based in Kabul, while the remaining 49.2% are based in other provinces. 29% of the registered enterprises are engaged in trade and repair activity, 22% in crafts and industry, 4 % in house and food services and 39% are active in other miscellaneous activities. Data on small and medium commercial businesses will be collected to understand productive energy load for commercial activities (mainly small, medium and household based enterprises) and the typical energy load and scaling up potential of the same activity in the presence of an enhanced supply of electricity.

The enterprise survey will cover not only commercial activities but also energy consumption and expenditure pattern of public institutions (like schools, health centers, community halls etc.). This will use traditional survey methodology (recall method) and will be undertaken twice a year to account for seasonality aspects. Questions incorporated in this survey will also be aligned with the SE4All questionnaire. Questions asked as part of the Enterprise and Institutions’ Survey will include:

* Condition of electricity access
  + Source of supply
  + Nature of use of electricity
  + Quality and reliability of supply and coping mechanisms
* Energy Access for Small and Medium Enterprises
  + Current status and potential for small enterprises and the status of electricity access and future needs for the same (by type of enterprise)
  + Total potential commercial and institutions’ demand for electricity - and hence the financial viability of grid extension.

1. **Sample Design -** As a key part of its proposal, the Consultant Team would propose a sampling approach that ensures adequate geographic, ethnic and gender representation in the study population. The proposal must describe the sample frame to be used and how sufficient households will be identified to permit drawing adequate probability samples of households.

The sampling process will involve multiple selection process and sampling will be undertaken at the settlement and household level. The survey will be conducted in two phases. In **Phase 1**, the survey will be piloted in one of the provinces covered by the CASA-1000 transmission line, namely – Kunduz, Baghlan, Panjshir, Kapisa, Parwan, Kabul and Nangarhar. In **Phase 2**, the survey will be scaled up to the other provinces covered by the CASA transmission line.

In **Phase 1**, the anticipated target sample size for the survey is around 500 households.[[11]](#footnote-11) The choice of sample size is based on the population size of 152,000 households (along the CASA corridor – covering the provinces of Kunduz, Baghlan, Panjshir, Kapisa, Parwan, Kabul and Nangarhar) with a confidence level of 99%, an acceptable margin of error of 5%.

In **Phase 2**, when the survey will be scaled up to the remaining identified provinces, approximately 3000 additional households will be covered. It can be noted that while Afghanistan has not had a census in the past decade, as per CIA factbook[[12]](#footnote-12), the country has an estimated population of about 32 million people. Further according to CSO estimates, the average household size in the country is about 7-8, implying an approximate household population of 4 million. Therefore, for the Phase 2 of the survey, the sample size of 3000 is statistically significant at a 99% confidence level and with a 2.5% margin of error.

Sample selection will also be bound by the following criteria:

* + All three types of survey tools will have components specific to women respondents
  + Settlements should be geographically contiguous to the extent possible (avoid outliers)
  + The sample should be representative of all five income quintiles
  + The sample should be representative of varied ethnicities

1. **Interviewer Training, and Pre-test of Survey Instrument** - The Consultant Team will deploy field workers comprising interviewers and supervisors in sufficient number and of sufficient quality (experience) to conduct and monitor the surveys. The Consultant Team should have good knowledge of the country, its official language, cultural and political sensitivities to engage effectively with field teams and household respondents to obtain reliable data.
2. **Organization and Training of Field Survey Staff –** A motivated and well-organized field staff or enumerators are critical to the success of the survey. The Field Team needs to have strong command over the local language (Pashtun, Dari, Tajik), each team have at least one female enumerator and the survey team should have very good ties with local partners. The latter is very important especially given the methodology of the household survey – “Energy Diary” where local partners will be key in identifying and inducting households to the concept of keeping the diary. The local partners in the Energy Diary would typically be the already established Facilitating Partners of the CASA-1000 project.

The Survey staff should be trained adequately to review the diaries at least every month if not more regularly with the participants, and probe for extra information when necessary. Enumerators should also be trained adequately to be able to convey questions clearly to participants when required. It is expected that a team of 2 to 3 interviewers can finish one settlement in two days excluding travel time. The supervisor apart from interviewing the settlement leaders shall also survey two households along with the surveyors.

1. **Quality Control** – The supervisors are tasked to ensure that survey team produces accurate and reliable survey results. As such, during the conduct of the field surveys, the supervisors need to exercise the following functions before, during and after the survey schedule, among others:

* Before the field work begins, the Supervisors will help interviewers follow the sampling procedures and assign the enumerators the households that will be interviewed.
* During the field work, Supervisors will need to exercise spot checking and quality control, partake in village/neighborhood profiling as well as household surveys, and Review the completed questionnaires prior to data entry.
* After the survey is completed, the Supervisor will check the computations made by the enumerators, check if the codes are properly entered as well as check for inconsistencies.
* The Supervisor Team will also check if listing operations and selection of sample households carried out in accordance with design, confirm that quality controls instituted by the Survey Firm are being adhered to by performing spot checks, confirm reasons for households’ refusing to participate in the survey (and manage substitutions in large villages) if such cases exist and undertake visual observation of at least three interviews per day (one per enumerators’ team) while in the settlement.

Every field supervisor is required to maintain and submit interview records to the Project Leader. A short report shall be prepared describing how the survey was conducted, problems encountered and the solutions provided to remedy them. In addition, the Team/Project Leader must develop appropriate channels and mechanisms to ensure that all the activities of the survey teams are well coordinated and properly managed. The Project Leader needs to regularly check the quality of the data collected, progress of the survey, and in some cases, visit the sample settlement. There might be a need to review the survey forms completed by the enumerators to identify the common errors of the enumerators in order not to commit the same mistakes in the succeeding interviews.

1. **Data Processing, Tabulation and Analysis** – The Consultant Team must make sure that the data encoder is not only knowledgeable on the use the of the data entry software but must have clear understanding of the questionnaire. The Consultant is required to use the SPSS software for data entry and analysis.

The Energy Diary exercise will be undertaken over time whereby the Consultant is required to tabulate the data as a time variant panel dataset. There will be three such datasets for the settlement level information, household information and commercial establishment survey. The commonality among the three datasets will be maintained by correct coding at settlement, district and province level.

1. The Consultant is expected to undertake surveys at the settlement and household level and gather further information on settlement level productive loads. The tasks of the Consultant will include:
   1. Induct participating households to the “Diary Method” – Provide simple, succinct and non-ambiguous information on how to maintain records in the “diary”, how each question should be answered etc.
   2. Connect with participants periodically to ensure correct data is being captured
   3. Collection, transcription and editing of data and preparation of a panel data set
2. In addition, the Consultant will provide basic tabulations of responses to the household questionnaire showing average results as well as relevant ranges (minimum, maximum, quintiles as appropriate depending on the variable being analyzed) for each settlement. Significant outliers will be investigated and explanations provided. As energy consumption data comes available from the diaries, the Consultant will prepare similar tabulations of energy consumption and expenditure by energy type, as well as cross tabulations of energy use and appliance ownership, household size, access and the like.

**Key staff and their qualification requirement**

1. The consultant will have to have the following key staff in place for the assignment:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S/N** | **Key Staff** | **Qualification Requirement** |
| 1 | **Team Leader and Energy or Social Research Expert (7 marks):** | * Advanced degree in relevant field and at least 10 years’ experience, particularly in Afghanistan and/or other fragile economies; * Experience with design and implementation of household survey for electricity projects, preferably electricity access; * Experience in managing complex consultancy assignments; * Experience of designing and implementing survey using Diary method, is desirable. |
| 2 | **Social Research Expert (4 marks):** | * Advanced degree in Economics, Social Development, Sociology, Anthropology etc. and at least 8 years' experience in designing and analyzing household surveys, mainstreaming gender aspects; * Proficient in analysis of large data sets using appropriate statistical/econometric software (STATA, SPSS) * Work experience in Afghanistan and/or other fragile economies; |
| 3 | **Community Engagement Expert (4 marks):** | * Advanced degree in a relevant discipline, e.g. Social Development, Social Work, Anthropology etc. with 8 years of experience in engaging community stakeholders for similar development sector projects; * Previous work experience in Afghanistan and familiarity/fluency in cultural nuances, social development aspects and local languages is a must. |
| 4 | **Team of Field Coordinators and Field Interviewers (5 marks):** | A team of field staff with at least a Graduate Degree and at least 3 years of experience in conducting household surveys. The survey team should be sufficiently large to cover all core regions mentioned in the terms of reference. Fluency in local languages (written and oral) is a must. A large share of the Field Interviewer Team should be comprised of women. |

1. In line with the above scope of work the Consultant’s deliverables will include:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Key Deliverable** | **Timeline** | **Payment Schedule** |
| Inception Report | Month 1 (indicatively May 2017) | 20% |
| Final Design of Methodology – Diary and Questionnaire | Month 2 | 10% |
| Survey Completion – Phase 1 and Phase 1 Final Report | Month 6 | 20% |
| Survey Completion – Phase 2 and Preliminary Data Analysis | Month 18 | 30% |
| Final Report | Month 19 | 15% |
| Dissemination | Month 20 | 5% |

**Timeline and Reporting**

1. The consultant will be awarded a lump sum contract and will be paid upon acceptance of key deliverables by the World Bank. During this time, the consultant will report directly to the task team leaders (TTLs) for this activity, Fanny Kathinka Missfeldt-Ringius (Senior Energy Economist) and Naila Ahmed (Senior Social Development Specialist). The consultants will be expected to collaborate with the other members of the World Bank Task Team that the TTLs designate for this assignment.

1. World Bank 2012 estimates [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. World Bank 2012 estimates [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. As per Afghanistan Central Statistics Organization estimates [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. http://cso.gov.af/content/files/settled%20population%20by%20civil%20division,.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Informal assessment. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. A census village will be taken as a settlement. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Economic status is to be assessed in line with the NRVA survey methodology in order to allow imputation of data across those provinces/areas that this survey cannot reach. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Possible examples are: a single picture of a candle could be used with a number of hash-marks or tallies to indicate the amount used. The same could be used for different fuel types, Kerosene, wood, etc. These could then be made into booklets of 30, where one would be used for each day. If no fuel was purchased/used no marks would be indicated on that day. Where there is electricity, but no watches, time could be indicated using prayer times, e.g. the lights were on between Maghrib (sunset) and Isha’a (night), which would have a rough measure of time. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. The Consultant is expected to propose how this could be done within the timeframe of the assignment. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. The enterprise survey covers business owners and top managers in 410 firms who were interviewed from May 2013 through July 2014 in Kabul, Mazar-e-Sharif, Jalalabad, Herat, and Kandahar. It covers small to large-scale enterprises, and is broken down by manufacturing, construction, retail, and other businesses. http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/data/exploreeconomies/2014/afghanistan [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. This number is indicative, and the Consultant is to propose a figure. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/af.html [↑](#footnote-ref-12)